

# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the  
way to keep up with modern  
knowledge is to read a good  
newspaper.

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No. 43

## A Pointer for the Japanese

It is announced from the Navy Department at Washington that the entire United States fleet will be sent on a pleasure cruise around the world beginning next January.

It is pointed out that the fleet will greatly exceed in size the famous squadron sent around the world in 1907. It will be so large, in fact, that no one port can accommodate it so it will be distributed; for instance, in the Mediterranean, when it arrives there, to various ports.

The plan, as it first outlined by Secretary Daniels, was to send the fleet westward through the Panama Canal immediately after its opening, but later it was thought best to go eastward and returning to come thru

the Canal.

The total tonnage of the twenty battle ships aggregates 364,500 as against 223,500 of the Roosevelt fleet. And the comparison of muzzle energy is more striking. The 1907 fleet aggregated 5,300,000 foot pounds, while the present fleet totals 9,550,000 foot pounds—nearly twice as large.

The wise can see in this announcement a little bluff to the Japanese, the jingoes among whom are urging their government to immediately seize the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and send a fleet to the coast of California to protest against the proposed alien land laws of that state.

The Japanese will no doubt be wise enough to interpret the purpose of the United States.

## Move to Annul Treaties

A measure that is considered by some a wise countermove to the opposition of Great Britain to the Panama Canal legislation of the Taft administration is proposed by Senator Chamberlain calling upon the Government to immediately take steps to abrogate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 and the treaty which preceded it, the

Clayton-Bulwer treaty, of 1862. The claim is that, if these treaties justify Great Britain in interfering with this Government in anywise in the control of the Canal or legislating for the Canal, it was not intended so and the best solution to the situation would be the annulment of the treaties.

## TIMELY ARTICLE

A very timely article for all farmers will be found on our agricultural page. It treats of the planting of corn, the time, the preparation of the soil, etc. No farmer who reads The Citizen and expects to get the best results from his crops should ignore this article.

## FOR TEACHERS

On page 2, we publish a very interesting suggestion to teachers as to help in their geography classes, calling attention to the United States topographic maps that can be secured for practically every locality, the maps showing the locations of the county roads even and the elevation of local mountains.

## ON THE SUFFRAGE PROBLEM

We are publishing this week also, a very interesting article from the current issue of the Outlook entitled, "Ask Her." It is a very important contribution to the discussion of the Woman's suffrage problem.

## WORLD NEWS

Peace in Sight Again—Reign of Terror in Mexico—To Suppress the Suffragettes—Belgium Strikers Win—China Asks for Prayers—Pope Improving.

AGAIN AGREE TO ARMISTICE

Three of the allied Balkan states notified the European Powers, late last week, of their acceptance of the peace proposals and hostilities are to be discontinued during the conference which is to be held to settle minor conditions. Before, it was Greece that refused to sign and now Montenegro holds out and wishes to continue the bombardment of Scutaria. The other allies announce their intention of urging the Montenegrins to desist and join with them. Later, the fleet of the Powers blockading the Montenegrin ports sent an ultimatum to King Nicholas declaring if firing did not immediately cease a force would be landed to compel respect to Italy's request.

## KING HAAKON



According to gossip in the courts of Europe, King Haakon of Norway is losing favor and may resign his throne.

## FROM BAD TO WORSE

The situation in Mexico grows even more alarming. Reports late in the week were to the effect that telegraph poles for a distance of fifty miles had been used by Federals and Rebels in turn as gibbets upon which the bodies of their foes were left hanging.

The hope of the Federals is said to be based upon a fear which would be hard to secure as long as the United States refuses to recognize Huerta.

## AFTER THE MILITANTS

The English Government is beginning to take the suffragists seriously, and a movement to declare their organization illegal and thus outlaw them, is on foot. Another bill is before Parliament giving the authorities the right to release those that go on a hunger strike but to immediately re-arrest them and imprison them when any attempt is made to create a disturbance.

## THE BELGIUM STRIKE

The Belgian strike has practically closed up the country to business during the past week, but it is said that the olive branch of peace will soon be offered the strikers by the Government, a bill being proposed to

(Continued on last page)

## GET A WORRY BOOK

"The worries of to-day are the jokes of tomorrow. Look over your past life. What are the incidents that you find funny now? Every one of them was a worry at the time it happened. You laugh as you look back at past worries. Well, why not laugh at the worries of to-day and to-morrow as well?"

"Worry doesn't get you anything or anywhere. There's no use worrying about things that are past."

"There's no use worrying, either, about what's going to happen. Nobody knows that. Remember, too, the worst never happens. And why worry now? You either can help or can't help what you are worrying about. If you can help it, go ahead and do it and stop worrying. If you can't help it, what good does worrying do?"

"But, you say, 'I just can't help worrying.' How absurd! Of course you can. Try this plan. Sit down calmly and ask yourself what is the very worst result that can come from your present trouble. Look it in the face boldly. Square your shoulders and say to yourself: 'Well, if that's all, I can face that. Lots of worse things have happened to millions of other people and they have survived. I guess I can.'"

"Most worries are over mere trifles. Probably George Washington's wife used to worry when he got home late for dinner, but what difference does it make to either of them now?"

Get a Worry Book. Put it down in to-day everything that worries you. Look at it a week from to-day. How many of the things you are worrying about will happen? The longer you keep a worry book the shorter will grow the entries."

—American Magazine

## THE HEROES OF PEACE

It is not the soldier only that is brave. And not only on the battlefield are heroes found. We are not so sure but that the greatest heroes, the truest heroes, are the heroes of peace, the heroes of the home, of the wayside, of the city streets—men and women, boys and girls that risk their lives on the spur of the moment without the glare of trumpets or the beat of drum, and with no thought of reward—risk life not for friend or relative merely, those to whom they are obligated, but for the unknown, even for the stranger.

And there are many such. Since the founding of the Carnegie Hero Fund in 1904, the Commission has made 723 awards and has 1,102 cases pending. But of course the Commission never hears of half or a tenth of the heroic deeds, but the report of these 723 cases is refreshing reading. It makes one optimistic—one likes to line these brave men and women, boys and girls up alongside of the hundreds of others—cowards—who attempt to destroy their own lives and sometimes succeed, or who are quick to commit murder, waste life rather than preserve it, as the Carnegie heroes have done. It makes one respect humanity.

No, the world is not entirely peopled by cowards and criminals. There is a goodly number of those who are willing to lay down their lives for their fellowmen.

## ASK HER

Some Pertinent Remarks on the Woman Suffrage Question, Reprinted from the Outlook.

The Woman Suffrage question is two questions: one to women, one to men.

To women: Do you wish to share in the responsibility for the government of the State?

To men: Will you accord to women a share in the responsibility for the government of the State?

The women ought to have a chance to answer the first question before the men answer the second. The men have a right to know whether in voting to women the ballot they are according to her a privilege which she desires, or imposing on her a responsibility which she does not desire.

The present indications are that only a small number of women wish to vote; that the majority are opposed to woman suffrage or are indifferent.

The New York "Sun" publishes a letter from a correspondent, from which we quote the following paragraph:

In 1892 there was placed upon the statute book of Massachusetts a law allowing women to vote in the election of local school boards. The school affairs of each town are administered by a body of six or eight persons called the school committee, a part of whom are elected at each annual town meeting. I have lived for the last twenty years in Dedham, a famous old town about ten miles from Boston, justly proud of its public schools and where indeed the first public school in the United States was established in 1640, or thereabout. As a moderator occasionally on the annual town meeting and as actively interested in town politics I had an opportunity of observing to what extent this provision of the law allowing women to vote on school matters has been taken advantage of by the women of Dedham. The figures are taken from the annual reports of the town:

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these voted. In other words, more than 90 per cent of the women who registered did not vote, while only 6 per cent of the women qualified to vote took the trouble even to register. The number of registered voters who fail to vote in general elections average about 6 per cent of the total.

A house-to-house canvass conducted in 1911 in 102 districts in England showed twice as many women opposed to suffrage as in favor of it; and only one in six of the women appealed to was positively favorable to it.

The figures are as follows:

Electorate, Anti. Pro. Neutral. Non-v.

1893-94 47,222 21,708 9,358 57,068

1894-95 1,534 26 1,670 69

1895-96 1,533 11 1,687 65

1896-97 1,665 101 1,641 68

1897-98 1,472 102 1,510 60

1898-99 1,456 91 1,581 56

1899-1900 1,471 82 1,725 58

1900-1901 1,571 79 1,803 55

1901-1902 1,604 78 1,894 49

1902-1903 1,642 74 1,948 49

1903-1904 1,643 72 1,948 49

1904-1905 1,644 70 1,950 49

1905-1906 1,645 68 1,952 49

1906-1907 1,646 66 1,954 49

1907-1908 1,647 64 1,956 49

1908-1909 1,648 62 1,958 49

1909-1910 1,649 60 1,960 49

1910-1911 1,650 58 1,962 49

1911-1912 1,651 56 1,964 49

1912-1913 1,652 54 1,966 49

1913-1914 1,653 52 1,968 49

1914-1915 1,654 50 1,970 49

1915-1916 1,655 48 1,972 49

1916-1917 1,656 46 1,974 49

1917-1918 1,657 44 1,976 49

1918-1919 1,658 42 1,978 49

1919-1920 1,659 40 1,980 49

1920-1921 1,660 38 1,982 49

1921-1922 1,661 36 1,984 49

1922-1923 1,662 34 1,986 49

1923-1924 1,663 32 1,988 49

1924-1925 1,664 30 1,990 49

1925-1926 1,665 28 1,992 49

1926-1927 1,666 26 1,994 49

1927-1928 1,667 24 1,996 49

1928-1929 1,668 22 1,998 49

1929-1930 1,669 20 1,999 49

1930-1931 1,670 18 2,000 49

1931-1932 1,671 16 2,001 49

1932-1933 1,672 14 2,002 49

1933-1934 1,673 12 2,003 49

1934-1935 1,674 10 2,004 49

1935-1936 1,675 8 2,005 49

1936-1937 1,676 6 2,006 49

1937-1938 1,677 4 2,007 49

1938-1939 1,678 2 2,008 49

1939-1940 1,679 0 2,00

## The Citizen

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

## ONE CENT POSTAGE

Action on the part of Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson, involving the appointment of a commission to investigate the "actual financial, physical and working conditions of the postal service" is regarded by business men all over the country as the initial step towards one cent letter postage.

Postmaster General Burleson indicates that there have been so many conflicting reports as to the general conditions of the department that he has decided to have a full and complete investigation made with a view to determining the exact status of affairs.

Now that the parcel post is in actual operation and bids fair to be extended during the next few years, it is claimed by business men generally that their demand for a one cent letter rate should be heeded. They point to the fact that the post office department is now realizing an enormous surplus, something like \$65,000,000 per year, from the letter mail. Although letter mail constitutes but fourteen percent of the revenue of the department it pays about seventy-five percent of the revenue received from all classes, and it is evident that this is a decided discrimination against users of first class or letter mail.

## VINDICATION THAT DOESN'T VINDICATE

There is a kind of vindication which defeats itself. In their haste to "vindicate" Frank M. Ryan, whom they re-elected as president at their recent session in Indianapolis, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have placed themselves in the attitude of either declaring their absolute belief in Ryan's innocence or their unqualified approval of the relations he sustained to the notorious "dynastic conspiracy," for aiding and abetting which he and his associates were convicted in open court after a fair trial. He is now out on \$70,000 bail, and unless granted a new trial, must face a seven years' prison sentence at hard labor. Hocklin, the former secretary and treasurer of the association—another of the convicted conspirators—who is now in jail, did not receive even the compliment of a single vote for re-election, but was utterly repudiated by his former associates for the reason, as reported, that he had given aid to the detectives. By its championing of Ryan, as shown in its re-election, the association bids defiance to public opinion. It is a situation which the more sensible and law-abiding element in the labor ranks should view with regret.—*Christian Herald*.

## WANTED—HER BROTHER.

After fifty-two years a sister never tires of a brother to whom she wants to be "reconciled before she dies."

The woman is Mrs. Gedima Dohrman of New York city, who asks information concerning her brother, Johann Stalnau who disappeared in 1890.

The advertisement represents the effort of a sister to heal a wound now more than half century old.

In 1890 the Stalnau family lived in Germany. Young Stalnau, then in the early twenties, became involved in some sort of a scrape. Leaving the fatherland in the dead of the night, he asked his sister, now Mrs. Dohrman, to go with him to the states.

But she—

Aftronted because of the trouble in which the brother was involved and distressed by the example, turned away from him and refused to go. She has not heard from him since that night.

And now—

The years have come and gone and along with them the hope that she might meet her brother or hear from him. Falling in this, she holds out the sisterly olive branch in her solicitous advertisement.

**MAKING OF THE KRAUT.**  
Today at the table I ate some sauerkraut and the tang of it harked me back to the days of my boyhood when the making of the kraut was a high family festival.

Ever help make kraut?

There is no mysterious formula in the composition of the humble, albeit nutritious edible. It is nothing more than cabbages and salt. But—

The making of it!

Father would buy a strong barrel which mother carefully cleaned and scalded. We children cut the cabbages from the garden and piled the heads in the smoke house awaiting the propitious evening.

After supper, the whole family being present, father first sprinkled a little salt in the bottom of the barrel. Then the kraut cutter was placed over the tub and the slicing began with motions like that a carpenter uses with his hands.

The heads were sliced into fine strings, the hearts being discarded, the first layer went into the barrel, a little more salt, and then—

The stomper!

The stomper was fashioned like a maul. In the beginning it was fine fun for a boy to thump the cut cabbage into a hard pack. By and by the task became onerous and one frequently changed hands.

But—

Will you ever forget to your dying day the compensation afforded by lifting out the stomper and scraping from its bottom the delectable shavings?

And thus proceeded the making of the kraut, each layer of some four inches being sprinkled with salt and layered until the barrel was full and mother said:

"You children should have been in bed two hours ago."

When you got up in the morning a layer of brine covered the top of the barrel. Father put a wide board over it with a rock for weight, and in ten days you could relish that rare delicacy that pleases never known—

"Pigs knuckle mit kraut."

Mostly nowadays cabbages are raised in big fields and the kraut is made in factories and sold by the grocers, but what would you not give could you go back to those days—and bring back from that echoless shore the dear ones!—and live over again the fun and the fine family spirit and the homely feel of the kraut makin'?

May Mrs. Dohrman find Johann Stalnau, her brother!

One of the most benignant things in nature is the close relation of brother and sister. Children of the same father and mother, they are alike and yet different.

It is the law of heredity—unity in diversity.

While one of the children may inherit more of one parent's disposition than the other, yet if you blend the two dispositions you will have neither the disposition of the father nor of the mother.

Brother and sister are the sum of the father and mother and plus or minus—It's me.

A long line of ancestry is behind them.

Like or unlike, the relation is a sacred kinship. Blood is thicker than water. The tie that binds them is the tie that tugs at the heartstrings.

And yet—

Surely it must be written, the tie is often broken by neglect or carelessness. The members of the family are scattered and letters are infrequent.

Sometimes snider still—the relation is severed by variance or rupture.

Other sisters—and brothers—ought well emulate the effort this German woman makes to find and reconcile her brother.

Wilson is also "human" enough to enjoy baseball.

Presidential messages will be short if personally delivered.

Politics is a good game but a mighty poor business.

Wisdom consists chiefly in the judicious use of the blue pencil.

Perhaps Congress intends to reinforce the distribution of sweetness and light to consumers, the sugar growers to furnish the sweetness and the Standard Oil Company the light.

May they put Congress on benches so Scholmester Wilson will feel at home?

Say, that man Wilson has a way with him. He makes Teddy look like an amateur.

England has to guard her jail to keep the Suffragettes from breaking in.

Nicolas of Montenegro is one king they can't scare or buy off.

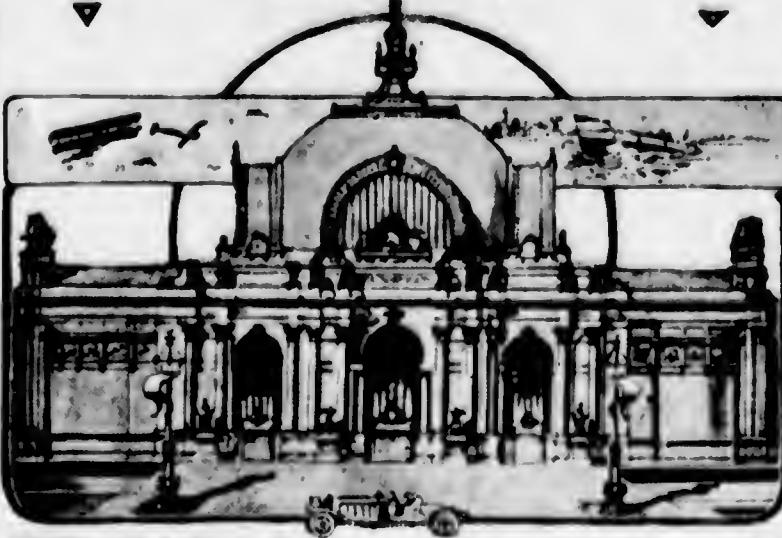
The idea of Mr. Bryan letting Peru get ahead of us in recognizing the Chinese Republic.

Suffragette insurance may develop into large annex to the life, fire, cyclone and casualty insurance business.

With Walter Page as ambassador to England and Thomas Nelson Page "mentioned" for Italy, it should not take long for the literary administration to have a complete book.

That Republican triumph in the St. Louis election seems to be about the only fly in the ointment, or ray of light in the gloom, as you choose to consider it.

## PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

**D**ESIGN of the Motor Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This structure will be one of the largest of the exposition palaces, approximately 275 feet front by 800 feet deep, covering about 210,000 square feet, or more than five acres. The dome, which surmounts the center of the front portion of the building, is 130 feet high and surmounted with a turret composed of the prows of modern motor boats, each carrying a searchlight. This point will be used by Mr. Ryan, the chief of illumination of the exposition, for the purpose of lighting up the grounds and adjacent buildings. Other groups at the base of the building will convey, allegorically, the uses of electricity, gas and other mechanical devices which compose the motor. Its modernity is in harmony with the nature of the exhibits which it will house, and its triumphal character is emblematic of that triumph of modern transportation, the automobile. The groups of statuary surrounding the ottic will be allegorically carried out to typify the triumph of the motor over the elements. The main group in front will be a sort of quadriga of automobiles typifying the conquest over the land. On either side of the entire length of the building there will be a frieze 10 feet high in high relief, giving the history of transportation from the early log cart up to the most modern development of the automobile.

## SCHOOLS URGED TO USE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

United States Geological Survey Will Make Special Selections for Use of Any School or College.

For teaching the geography of the United States in the public schools and colleges a strong effort is being made by the United States Geological Survey to foster the use of the Government topographic maps. These maps contain so many details of local interest, showing even the school houses and farm houses as well as every wagon road, with which of course the school children are familiar, that it is said to be an easy matter for teachers to enlist the interest of the pupils in this new type of school map. From an understanding of the particular maps representing their own localities it is but a succession of short steps to lead the pupils to an appreciation of the different types of country portrayed on maps of other sections of the United States. Most of the standard atlas sheets of the Geological Survey of recent issue are printed on the scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, a scale which shows the physical features of the country in very interesting detail.

## Show Altitude at All Points.

With these maps the pupils can determine the altitude of their homes and the steepness of hills and mountains, estimate the grade of wagon roads, work out simple engineering problems such as the drainage of swamps, select dam sites for the construction of reservoirs to supply water to imaginary towns or for irrigation, lay out imaginary trolley or railroad lines or canals along the most feasible routes, establish lookout and signal stations on high points for the control of forest fires, and plan many other similar activities.

## Government Will Co-operate With Teachers.

The Geological Survey has published

2,200 topographic atlas sheets, covering about 40 per cent of the United States, and on receipt of \$2 from any teacher it will supply 40 different maps selected with special reference to the particular requirements of the class. It is proposed to instruct in this kind of geographic study. This selection will include, besides the map covering the area where the school is situated (provided such a map is published), other maps showing all the physiographic forms to be found in the United States—seacoast areas, hilly country, high and precipitous mountain country, swampy areas, regions of imminable lakes, areas showing dense forests, meadows with woodland interspersed with many streams, lakes and other natural features.

## Maps Sold at Normal Prices.

If less than 50 maps are desired, a special selection of a less number will be made on request and furnished at the retail rate of 10 cents a copy. Most of these maps, each of which on the 1-mile scale covers about 225 square miles, or 150,000 acres, have been made at a cost for the Survey and engraving of \$2,500 to \$6,000 each, and the wholesale price of 6 cents apiece covers only about the cost of paper and printing. If the areas were surveyed and the maps published by a commercial concern, these maps would need to be sold for not less than \$2 to \$3 each. The Survey also sells an excellent wall map about 4 by 6 feet, unmounted (in three sections), for 60 cents. This may be included in any wholesale order as part of the \$2. Applications and remittances should be made to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., who will promptly fill all orders.

God can forgive sin, but He won't blesss laziness.

Success in anything requires singleness of purpose.

## TEMPERANCE NOTES

Conducted by the National Woman Christian Temperance Union.

## DECLINE IN USE OF LIQUOR

Amazing Decrease in London of Use of Wines and Spirits—Much Credit Given Mrs. Handraon.

We begin today some studies in the life of Joseph, who was in many respects a most wonderful type of the Lord Jesus Christ. The Spirit has told me by Paul that Adam and Eve suggest Christ and the church both by analogy and contrast.

We have seen much in the death and resurrection and marriage of Isaac, but no character is quite so full typically as that of Joseph. No one can be a type of Christ in the matter of being sinless, for He alone was without sin. But there are quite a number who because of incidents in their lives or offical position are suggestive of Christ.

We are to have seven studies in the history of Joseph, and as the next will be in chapter xi this lesson must touch xxix as well as xxvii. We are introduced to Joseph at the age of seventeen as a shepherd with his brethren (verse 2). There were two peculiar things about him, for neither of which he was responsible—he was loved by Israel more than the others because he was the son of his old age, and the Lord gave him two dreams which dictated an exaltation above his brethren and even above his parents (verses 3-11, 18, 20).

Because of his father's love and these dreams it is written that his brethren hated him and they hated him yet as they saw him coming, being sent by his father to seek their welfare, they compassed against him to slay him (verses 4, 5, 8, 11, 18, 20).

Our lesson verses today tell of his being stripped of his coat of many colors or robes, cast into a pit, taken up again and sold as a slave for twenty pieces of silver and taken down to Egypt and sold to Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh's and captain of the guard. As his father waited and wondered concerning his precious boy they brought him his coat, which they had dipped in the blood of a kid of the goats, and said, "This have we found—know now whether it be thy son's coat or no." So Jacob was led to suppose that Joseph had been killed by a wild beast, and he refused to be comforted. He had sorely deceived his father, and having sown the wind he reaped the whirlwind.

Turning to Joseph, we find him both as a slave and as a prisoner falsely accused and wrongfully imprisoned, cast as a servant man, for the Lord was with him. In Potiphar's house all that he had was put in Joseph's hand, and even in the prison the keeper put everything under his care, and whatever they did there he was the doer of it (xxix, 1-6, 21-23). So the years passed with Joseph, who was sold for a servant, whose feet he hurt with floggings. He was sold in the pit, until they had him put in iron. Until the time that his word came the word of the Lord tried him (Ps. cxv, 17-19).

In "The Study of the Tares," by Miss Ada R. Haber, she notes the following points of analogy, giving the New Testament and other references. I am glad to quote them for those who are interested enough to look up the references, giving today only those from the two chapters we have looked at.

The good shepherd feeding his flock (John x, 11, 11). Loved by His Father (Matt. iii, 17). Hated, envied and persecuted by his brethren (John iii, 10, 20; v, 5; xv, 25; Mark xv, 10; Luke xii, 41).

His pre-eminence shown in his dreams (Gen. l, 18).

His father observing his saying (Luke ii, 51).

He willing to go to his brethren (Gen. x, 7, 8; Luke xx, 13; John iii, 10).

He went from Hebrew fellowship, came to Shechem and was found wandering in the field (John xvii, 28; xviii, 5, 24; xix, 4, 5; Matt. xviii, 38; Luke xv, 58).

He went after his brethren to see their welfare, and his father told him to bring him word again (Luke xii, 10; xv, 4; John xvii, 6). They compassed against him, mocked him, stripped him, put him in a pit, sat down and afterward sold him into Egypt for twenty pieces of silver (Matt. xxvii, 1, 28, 36, 39; xxvi, 15; 14; Mark xv, 32; Ps. xi, 2; xlv, 2, 14).

He became a slave to an officer of Pharaoh, but the Lord was with him and made all that he did to prosper (Gen. xlii, 7; xliii, 10; Phil. ii, 7; John xii, 32).

Those who oppressed him were blessed for his sake and placed everything under his care (Eph. i, 3; iv, 32; John xlii, 35; II Tim. i, 12).

He was a goodly person, well favored, yet without sin (Song v, 10; Luke ii, 52; Heb. ii, 15).

Many other texts may be added to those, and we will

## ON SECTION NO. 12

What We, Us and Company Did  
With a Firm Hand to Guide  
the Undertaking.

BY JOHN PHILIP ORTH.

A new railroad had been surveyed through the country within two miles of Major Charlton's country home, and the retired army officer had made a bid for and secured the grading to be done on section No. 12.

The major was a widower with only one child—a daughter named May. She had returned from school and was waiting, as all girls must wait, and it was generally understood that she was rather strong-minded for a young girl. It was rather independence than strong-mindedness. Not that she was inannish, but that she rode around the country on her pony without chaperon, fished, swam and hunted at her pleasure, and could beat her father at billiards or at almost any other game. When the major came home and announced that he had secured the contract for section 12 Miss May applauded and said:

"You will want a bookkeeper and a paymaster, and I will serve as both."

"But you don't understand what  
kind of help I must employ," he re-  
plied.

"Foreigners, and mostly Italians. It  
will be a tough crowd, but that  
doesn't scare me."

"Too tough a crowd for a girl to be  
mixed with. I shall count myself  
lucky to get along with a row every  
two weeks. I am told that I can't  
carry my contract through, do the  
best I can."

"Don't you believe it, daddy. We,  
us and company will start in with a  
firm hand and not let the padrones or  
Black Hand take the authority out  
of our hands. I shan't expect to do  
much bossing, but it called upon to  
take a hand I shan't run away from  
it."

"I shall, of course, get a man for  
bookkeeper and cashier," observed  
the father as he turned away.

But he did not. From the time the  
work began until the office of the con-  
tractor was ready to step into, Miss  
May spent most of her time on the  
ground, suggesting and bossing, and  
when the hour arrived she took off  
her hat and gloves and opened the  
books and pocketed the key of the  
safe.

"Wait until you see the sort of  
laborers that are coming!" said the  
major as he shook his head.

Two days later 300 men arrived—  
Italians, Slavs and Hunns. They had  
their own quarters, but they could not  
fail to hear of the girl's presence. In-  
deed, she must come and go in their  
full sight. They were a hard lot and  
one or two men dominated all the  
others. One of the leaders visited the  
office to say to the major:

"Why you have, the girl here?"  
"She is my daughter."

"It makes no difference. No girl  
should be here. She makes mistakes  
and we are cheated."

"When you think you have been  
cheated come and tell me so."

"But the men don't like it. You  
must get a man to take her place."

Two or three of the unscrupulous  
hiders had evidently tampered with  
the men with a view of getting up a  
strike at the very outset. It was a  
puerile excuse they advanced, and it  
aroused the major into saying:

"I shall not get a man. If you want  
to raise a row go ahead!"

"It is not me, but the men."

"Tell them to strike at any hour  
they want to!"

"Hurry for you, daddy!" exclaimed  
the daughter as the fellow left the of-  
fice.

"I didn't want you to come, but I am  
not going to let them run you out.  
They won't strike until they can find  
a better excuse."

Neither did they. The roadbed for  
the new railroad ran parallel with the  
highway for a mile and as Miss May  
drove to and fro she received black  
looks and heard men cursing under  
their breath. It would have been folly  
to pay any attention to it.

Nothing more was heard from the  
leader as to the girl's leaving, and it  
was two weeks before another call  
was made. Then the leader announced:

"We were hired to work nine hours  
a day, and you are making it ten. We  
must have an hour off or more pay."

"Every man of you was hired for  
ten hours a day," replied the major,  
"and I shall not shorten the time by  
a minute nor increase the pay by a  
cent."

"The men are very angry."

"So am I."

"I think they strike, eh?"

"If they want to."

"If they do then they will break  
and destroy."

"When they begin to do that there  
will be some shooting!"

"So? So? You are not a wise man."

"I am wise enough to see your  
game."

"Will they strike?" asked the girl  
of her father.

"Sure to, after coming with a third  
pretext."

"And they may even attack us?"

"They certainly will."

"And we?"

"You had better stay home for a  
few days."

"And miss the row? Well, I guess  
not! We each have a revolver, and  
can make it very lively for them."

At 9 o'clock next morning the lead-  
er delivered his ultimatum—eight  
hours a day or a strike.

"Strike away!" was the reply of  
the major.

KENTUCKY HAVING  
BRISK AWAKENING

Everywhere in State Things  
Are Happening.

## NEW SCHOOLS BEING BUILT.

An Fast as Laws Are Passed For the  
Establishment of Rural Schools Counties  
Take Advantage of Them—Secure  
Services of Experts and Select Teachers  
Are More Carefully.

There never was a time in the history  
of the old commonwealth when  
its future looked as bright as it does  
in this year of 1913. No matter where  
one goes in the length and breadth of the  
state one hears schools being discussed.  
Many new buildings are being  
erected in the place of those which  
have so long been a disgrace to the  
communities that have permitted them  
to exist.

Plans are being discussed in many  
localities for larger grounds and better  
equipment. The teachers are being  
carefully selected than in the  
past, and there is a general feeling  
that school problems should be fairly  
met and solved.

This feeling has resulted in marked  
activity in educational matters in all  
sections of the state. The county  
authorities have taken advantage of the  
new educational laws without delay.

The last legislature passed a law al-  
lowing county boards of education to  
provide supervisors to oversee the  
work done in the schools. At once  
over forty counties took advantage of  
the new law, and secured the services  
of one or more experts to assist the  
county superintendent in this supervi-  
sion work.

Daviess county decided to try a rather  
unique plan of supervision, which  
seems to have worked admirably dur-  
ing the school year that has just closed.

Instead of striving to reach the  
105 small schools scattered over a  
large county that is often cut to pieces  
by swollen streams that flow through  
flat bottom lands the board of education  
decided to have fifteen supervi-  
sors.

These supervisors were all teachers  
of strong personality and wide experi-  
ence. All of them held first class cer-  
tificates and had had normal training.

Of course there was not enough  
supervision over 105 schools to keep  
fifteen supervisors busy, so each of them  
taught his or her own little

mite that day:

"You fool—I fool—all fool but the  
young ladie. She big heroine! She  
don't yell and whoop—she shoot!"

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure News-  
paper Syndicate.)

Private Rafferty Explained.

It was a snowy, windy night and  
Private Rafferty, on guard, quickly got  
evidenced.

The snow drifted into his sentry-  
box until, in sheer desperation, he  
moved that rude shelter to a sloping  
position in the lee of the buttress of the  
wall.

From a locker at the foot of the flag-  
staff he abstracted a large Union Jack,  
and wrapping this round him he crept  
into the box and tried to make him self  
comfortable. The time seemed  
dreadfully long and presently Rafferty  
dozed off to sleep, to be awakened la-  
ter by the flash of a lantern in his  
eyes, and, looking up, he found an  
officer and the sergeant eying him



A SUPERVISOR'S SCHOOL.

school out in the country. If the supervisor  
had taught from Monday through  
Friday there would have been no time for visiting the other six schools  
in his group.

The plan outlined for this school  
year has been for the supervising  
teacher to hold school from Tuesday  
through Saturday, thus leaving Mon-  
day open for visiting the other schools.

By visiting three schools each Mon-  
day the supervising teacher would be  
able to reach all six schools once ev-  
ery two weeks. This makes it possible  
for the county superintendent to have  
a report from an expert from every  
portion of the county twice a month.

With the supervisor handling a small  
group, bad roads cannot make the  
work impossible. There is also the  
added advantage that at the opening  
of the school year, when many young  
and rather inexperienced teachers are  
in great need of help, the supervisor is  
close at hand to give the required as-  
sistance.

Close and constant supervision is  
the price of success in any business,  
and our badly scattered rural schools  
are no exception. We have not got  
the returns from our rural schools because  
there was no supervision to learn  
where the leeks were and how they  
might be stopped or repaired.

Money and money in any amount  
needed will come as soon as supervi-  
sion makes the public know that re-  
sults will be obtained. Our children  
have been taught in any fashion that  
suited the individual that was in the  
neighborhood. "Keepin' school." Nat-  
urally the children did not know what  
was the matter when they failed to  
make suitable progress; neither did  
their parents.

Every one knew that the interest of  
both the children and their parents  
flamed. They also knew that many of  
the older children dropped out of  
school because they were thoroughly  
dissatisfied.

Reports from county superintendents  
all over the state show that there is a  
new spirit both in the teaching force  
and among the children under this  
new influence of supervision. It is a  
simple proposition. It is that both  
teachers and children are becoming  
conscious of definite work that is  
being done in a thoroughly systematic  
manner.

with astonishment.

"What's the meaning of tbin?" de-  
manded the officer, sternly.

But Hafferty did not disturb him-  
self.

"Shure," he replied, "I thought ye'd  
left me to freeze to death so fer con-  
vience I jest laid myself out in ouid  
coffin. An' bebad, ya can plase yerself  
about callin' out the fargin-party an'  
going on wid the funeral!"—Tilt-Blitz.

Studies of the Vernacular.

"Sayjen, wosatboogot?"

"Watchamean?"

"Youreatinawupun?"

"Smuthinbutta wadagumkit."

"Well, canchagimmychunk?"

"Solligot."

"Youtoghehoornerve."

"Quitehribbin!"

"Awenthout, girls!" warned the  
floor-walker, who had happened along  
and overheard the conversation.—Chi-  
cago Tribune.

## SIX DOORS

## FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

## 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

## 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

## 3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

## 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

## 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

## 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

## Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without "extra charge."

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shop, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week. In the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid "but once, and is returned when the student departs."

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$6.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$8.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM	ACADEMY	COLLEGE
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS		

## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEECH AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

## DR. BEST,

## DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank &amp; Trust Co.

## DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local  
Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:56 p. m.  
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.  
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.South Bound, Local  
Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.  
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.  
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 6:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound  
Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.  
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound  
BEREA 4:45 p. m.  
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Special fertilizer for oats and grass, corn, tobacco or truck gardens at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Langdon spent Sunday with J. M. Coyle and wife.

Miss Seville Bodkin who has been spending a few days in Berea returned home, Tuesday.

D. A. Rosbuck of Paris was in Berea, Thursday.

The Misses Grace Adams and Lucy Ogg were in Richmond, Thursday.

FOR RENT, A five room cottage on Parkway and Chestnut Sts. Mrs. Laura Jones. (ad.)

Mr. and Mrs. Judge T. J. Coyle spent Monday in Kingston with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young.

Mr. Wm. Phillips of Frankfort attended the funeral of his uncle, J. C. Phillips, at Goochland, Sunday. He returned home, Monday.

Miss Mary Coyle will spend this week with friends at Paint Lick.

Keep your eye open for the big "Buggy Day" at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. Stephen Langford spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea.

Alfred Wood, a Berea student, spent Sunday and Monday with his parents at Wildie.

Frazier carts at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Bodkin returned home last week, bringing with them a new automobile which they purchased while away.

Mr. Edwin Fee was here from Indiana to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fay. The best buggy in the world at Welch's. (ad.)

Miss Ada Estridge gave a social last Saturday evening from seven thirty to ten o'clock to a large number of young men and young women of the town at her home on Chestnut St. in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Bodkin, who were recently married.

The evening was an exceedingly enjoyable one to all present.

Mr. David Cole of Sand Gap was in town, Monday.

The Christian church held a social Tuesday night from 6:30 to 8:30 on the lawn just in front of the church. The evening was very pleasantly spent.

Dr. and Mrs. Bodkin, accompanied by Mrs. Welch and daughter, Hilda, drove over to Lexington, Sunday, in their new machine.

Mr. Terrill, State Student Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was in town, Sunday and Monday.

No other concern dares to give a guarantee like Welch's. Why? Because they haven't got the quality. (ad.)

## The Racket Store

TELEPHONE NO. 40 CALLS  
W. O. MOORE, at the Nicely Stand

For all kinds of FEED and BREAD STUFFS, Potts' Flour and Meal in any quantity, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Ship Stuff and Chicken Feed. We are able to furnish feed in car load lots.

## Wilson Holds the Reins

President Wilson by his tact, his readiness to consult and the fact that he will go more than half way to meet Congress—all the way from the White House to the President's room in the Capitol, in fact—has won great prestige since the opening of Congress, and it is freely predicted that his administration will escape

many of the pitfalls of his predecessors who have attempted to modify the tariff.

And the President is taking the country into his confidence also, and it would seem that for once we may have a great reduction in the tariff without putting business into a hole. Altogether the new administration is meeting with favor.

The Normals won in a game of baseball with the Vocational by a score of 11 to 3, Monday afternoon, on the main athletic field. A good many witnessed the game, and it is hoped that baseball enthusiasm will continue.

Mrs. Lula Spencer, a former student of the Normal Department whose home is now in Middletown, O., had a narrow escape from the floods in that city, and was left entirely destitute.

The Senior Academy boys planned a trip to Angel Falls, Monday, for the entire class. A delightful trip, of course, was to be expected, owing to the beautiful weather.

The Franklin Literary Society will give an open meeting, Saturday night, in their room, in the Industrial Building, to which they are inviting the girls from the Foundation Schools and Vocational girls of Foundation rank.

Mr. Jas. M. Montgomery, an assistant of W. P. Weatherford at the Southern Conference gave an entertaining moving picture exposition at the chapel last Saturday night, illustrating the conference which is to be held at Black Mountain, N. C.

Mrs. W. H. Porter and daughter, Frances, of Lexington visited in Berea from Thursday until Saturday of last week.

Mr. Frank Wheeler visited with friends in town last week.

Secretary Morton preached at the Methodist church last Sunday morning.

Just arrived, a car load of the latest improved farm machinery, such as drills, harrows, planters, cultivators and plows of the James Oliver and the J. Q. Case brands at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Woolf left Monday, for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter in Lexington.

Mr. S. H. Combs and family have moved into their neat and attractive little house which has just been erected on Center St.

Miss Nancy Moyers, accompanied by the Misses Cora Newton and Charlotte Miller, spent from Saturday until Monday at her home in Richmond.

Grass seeds, plows, and wire fence at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. Morton's Sunday School class of young men and a number of additional invited guests enjoyed an exceedingly pleasant and delightful evening together at the Parish House, Tuesday.

16 per cent fertilizer is known by everybody. Sold at Welch's. (ad.)

A large number of the students took advantage of the beautiful weather, Monday, and went for an all day outing. The Volunteer Mason Study band went to Brush Creek Caves, a party of the Vocational students and teachers to Mallory Springs, and several other parties to various points of interest in the surrounding community.

Old Hickory and Studebaker buggies, better and cheaper than ever at Chrisman's. Notes with security attached. (ad.)

The Sunday meetings of Hartshorne were well attended, Mrs. Hobart led, and Mr. Smith spoke.

There will be a general gathering of the Camp Fire girls soon. Look out for public notices.

It looks like everybody is going to Welch's. (ad.)

The Wednesday night prayer meetings at the Union Church are calling out large crowds.

## COLLEGE ITEMS

Rev. Carl F. Michel, minister of the Presbyterian Church at Harlan, and trustee of Berea College was a visitor here last Wednesday and Thursday. He led worship at united chapel Thursday morning, and rendered two selections of music, which were much appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Austin, wife of Rev. Austin of the Presbyterian Church at College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, who made her a visit during the winter, is spending a few days at Boone Tavern.

Rev. Chas. S. Knight together with his wife and family left for Chicago a few days ago.

Mr. Chas. Young, Field Secretary of the Prohibition League from Chicago, spoke to united chapel, Tuesday morning, showing what a big problem the liquor question is, and outlining the work of the organization with which he is connected among the various colleges of our land.

TELEPHONE NO. 40 CALLS  
W. O. MOORE, at the Nicely Stand

For all kinds of FEED and BREAD STUFFS, Potts' Flour and Meal in any quantity, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Ship Stuff and Chicken Feed. We are able to furnish feed in car load lots.

## HICKORY PLAINS ITEMS

Hickory Plain, April 21.—John Fortune and family of Whites Station spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hud Bush.

The Glade Sunday School enjoyed an outing on Robes Mountain, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Blackwell were visitors at Wallacetown, Sunday.

Mr. Tom Guest and family of Bobtown, Jack Clark and family of Whites Station will leave in a few days for Germantown, O., to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burdette were shopping in Berea, Saturday.

Mrs. Delta Terrill is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Pal Lewis spent Sunday with Mrs. F. M. Hill.

Charles Evans had a horse to fall over an embankment and kill him self last week.

## BIG HILL ITEMS

Big Hill, April 21.—Mr. Wm. Haley has resigned as postmaster here.

Mr. James Hazelwood's family have moved.

Mr. James Hignite has rented Mr. Phillip Hayes' corn ground to tend this year.

Mrs. Nettie Trendway and Miss Susie Brandenburg of Richmond paid Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Manous a visit last Saturday week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harrison visited in this neighborhood, Sunday evening.

Mr. R. L. Ambrose has been taking the school census the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Conn and two children from Illinois are spending few days at M. D. Settle's.

Mr. Lincoln Castell is very ill with tuberculosis.

Mr. Jessie Neely is able to be out again.

Miss Bernice Robinson is home from school.

## FOUNDERS' DAY

The Lexington Leader is urging various patriotic societies of the city to inaugurate a movement for what may be known as Founders Day or Lexington's birthday. It is said that the city was named after the battle of Lexington, the first inhabitants having established themselves on the site of the blue grass capitol about April 19, 1775, four years after the famous battle.

In removing an old church in the city, last week, a tombstone was found bearing the name of James and Margaret Lindsey who were said to have been among the first settlers of the city. Mrs. Lindsey died in 1789 and Mr. Lindsey in 1793. Lindsey is said to have been a brother-in-law of the real founder of the city, Colonel Robert Patterson.

## FOR SALE

One tract of land, seven acres, on east side of railroad in Conway, Ky. One good eight room dwelling built on modern style, known as the Hart property; finished in good style with summer kitchen, good well, good barn, good garden, good store house, 23x30 feet, and other out buildings. One good four room cottage as good as new, well finished, about fifteen years old, fruit trees. I will sell for \$3,250 on easy terms. For particulars call on or address me at Conway, Ky., or U. S. Wyatt, Berea, Ky.

(ad) W. M. Hayes

## HARVEY H. BROWN

For County Superintendent

Born in Madison County; attended Public Schools at Lexington, Ky., graduated at Kentucky, now Transylvania University, in 1893; taught in County schools and afterwards served eleven years in Richmond as High School teacher, Principal and Superintendent—

Subject to the action of the Democratic party in the August Primary. Your vote will be appreciated.

"Better ask twice than lose your way once."

## PATENTS

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*I never saw Jack look so stylish as he does in that new suit*

Don't you want the one girl to say the same of you? You can be sure she will when you are wearing your *Globe "Needle-Molded" Suit*.

And you'll be as proud of yourself, as she is of you, for you'll have that confident "just right" feeling.

Come in and choose the fabric you like from over 500 handsome all-wool samples. We'll take your measure, and

The *Globe Tailoring Co.* Cincinnati will do the rest.

We personally guarantee Fit, Workmanship and Prompt Delivery.

Prices \$20 to \$40 HAYES & GOT

The Quality Store

BEREA . . . . . KENTUCKY



## Best Groceries

for the least money

at the

## Palace Meat Market

and Grocery

U. B. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

Coyle Building, Main St. Phone 57

SEE CLARKSTON FOR  
Plows, Disc Harrows  
and Farming Implements

MAIN STREET, near Bank



## PIN MONEY FOR BOYS

## Seeds for Planting Should Be Carefully Assorted.

Time for Performing Task Varies According to Latitudes and Seasons—Onions May Be Put in Earlier Than Other Plants.

(By KATHEDRINE ALEXANDER GRIMM)

If there is one time of the year that is better than all the rest, it is the time when the seeds are put into the ground. The sweet, warm air, the sunny sky, blue as a million turquoise, and, more than all, the smell of the fresh, moist earth, all seem full of joyful promise. No wonder all the poets blossom out in the spring; even a horse-block could write poetry if it could.

Now for the planting. Your ground is fit as can be—see how mellow and warm it is!—your seeds are carefully tested and sorted, and each kind is tied up by itself in a little cloth sack that will not break if you carry it in your pocket.

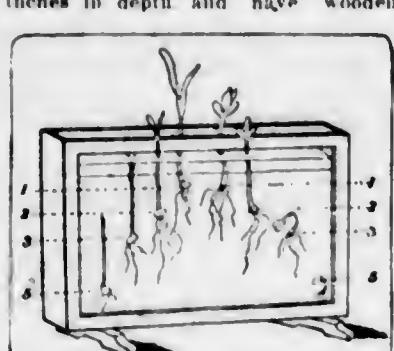
I said your seeds were sorted. Are you sure you remembered to do that? You should have spread them all out on a white oilcloth laid on the table, one kind at a time, of course—and have picked out all that were broken, or not well filled, or that did not look right for any reason. Of course all foul seeds should be taken out, too.

It looks like quite a task to do all that, but it is really not half as hard to remove the foul seed as it is to dig up the weeds they will raise; and it is far more profitable, of course, to plant good seed than poor.

Otherwise, you would not have taken all the pains you have been at to secure the very best seed you could.

How deep are you going to plant? Does each kind of seed require to be put at the same depth? You can find these things out for yourself by trying a little experiment.

Make a box frame of two-inch strips, large enough to hold a pane of 5x8 window glass. It should be about four inches in depth and have wooden



Device Showing Proper Depth to Plant Seed.

ends and bottom. Set in a couple of panes for sides, and fasten them in place with little wooden buttons. Fill nearly full of rich, damp earth.

On the ends mark a scale of inches, beginning at the top of the dirt. Put down into the soil, next to the glass, the seeds you wish to study, the first one inch deep, the second two inches deep, and so on.

One-half of one side can be used for corn, and the other half for beans, while the other side can be used for onion sets, tomato seeds, or anything else you wish. As the seeds sprout, you can easily tell which depth is best, and plant your field seeds accordingly.

A big glass bottle may be used in the same way, but is not quite so handy as the box.

The neatest kind of a box to drop seeds from is an apron, such as carpenters use. This should be made of some stout cloth, such as denim or duck. A yard is enough for one, and you can surely coax mother or big sister to make it for you.

Be sure to plant your seeds in rows far enough apart to cultivate with a horse. Even the smallest of garden tools, such as onions, lettuce and radishes, may be cared for much easier this way.

The old fashioned plan of putting such "small fry" into a raised bed is not a good one. Not only are they hard to keep free from weeds, but such beds dry out badly. It is far better to put everything in rows.

The time for planting varies so much with different latitudes and seasons that there is not much use trying to make a rule for it. You know that seeds must have warmth to grow, so know that it will not pay to be in too big a hurry to get them in while there is danger of frost.

Onions, though, may be put in earlier than most other things, as they delight in the damp, cool weather of early spring, and will take no hurt from slight frosts.

But the tenderer plants, such as corn, potatoes, tomatoes and the like, will not stand much cold, and it pays best to wait till settled weather before putting them in.

Planting over, the year's work is fairly begun. Now for the pleasure of watching the lovely green things come to life, and push up through the mellow earth. What a wonderful thing it is—the life that teems

throughout the world of spring. You remember the line:

In the beginning, God, the Great Work-man,  
Fashioned a seed.

So in planting and caring for the latent lives shut in the dry kernels, you are only finishing the work he began. A great thought for the planting time, isn't it? And now, good luck to every Farm World boy and his garden.

(Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Shatto)

## K. I. P. A. CONTEST

In the fourth annual contest of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, held in Berea, Monday night, first place was won by Heron College and second place by Georgetown.

The prizes were \$50 and \$10 respectively. The fortunate speakers were Mr. Randolph Sellers on the subject, "The Scientific Attitude," and Mr. James H. Barnett, speaking on the subject, "The Crisis."

The other institutions taking part were Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., represented by Mr. J. H. Mathews, on the subject, "Away With Bacchus," and E. K. S. N. School of Richmond whose representative was Mr. C. E. Hale, subject, "Education and The Saloon."

A large audience was attracted to the contest, the various institutions sending delegations.

Mr. Lewis Bratcher of Georgetown, President of the Association, presided. Music was furnished by the Heron College orchestra. Before the decision of the judges was rendered, the audience was favored with a unique address by the Rev. D. W. White of Louisville, representing the Anti-Totem League. He spoke on, "A Field for the College Man in the Fight in Kentucky."

The judges on thought and composition were President Dabney of Cincinnati University, Prof. J. W. Felt of William Jewell College and Prof. A. E. South of Ohio Northern University. The judges on delivery were the Rev. D. W. White of Louisville, Dr. H. J. Patrick, Paint Lick, and Charles W. Young of Chillicothe.

The contest was a very interesting one, each of the speakers presenting a fine appearance and banishing his subject admirably. And each deserved the hearty applause that the audience gave him. But while each of the addresses was good and made a splendid impression, that of Mr. Sellers, Heron's representative, was masterly both from the standpoint of thought and delivery.

Mr. Sellers had the advantage of the other speakers, in the first place, in his subject, "The Scientific Attitude," and he used the full advantage thus gained by exhausting its scope and showing that it is the scientific attitude that must solve the liquor problem, and that it will solve it. He had another advantage in the deliberate manner of his address, perfect self-possession and admirable poise.

The contest was the chief event of a two days' convention of the Prohibition Association, the sessions of which closed Tuesday noon.

The winner in the contest became the state's representative in the Intercollegiate contest which is to be held some time this summer.

The Association was organized four years ago, Georgetown winning the first contest, Transylvania the second and Heron, third and fourth.

## MRS. ANNA FAY

Mrs. Anna H. Fay, for many years a resident of Berea, died on Saturday evening at the hospital as the result of an operation. Her body was taken to the home of Mrs. Lou Hanson and the funeral services were held at the Union church on Monday, April 21st, at 3 p. m. Burial was in the Hanson lot. A large number of friends were present at the funeral and the floral tributes were many and beautiful. The music was furnished by Prof. Rigby, Mr. Dick, Miss Ambrose and Miss Cornelius, with Mr. Taylor at the organ. The pall bearers were J. W. Stephens, T. J. Osborne, Edwin Fee, Dr. Preston Cornelius, Dr. W. G. Best and Prof. J. H. Robertson.

Rev. H. H. Roberts of the Union church conducted the services and remarks were made by Rev. H. F. Kefel of the Christian church and Prof. J. H. Robertson at whose home Mrs. Fay lived.

Mr. Roberts spoke of the need of a fuller realization of the after-life and bore witness to the mature Christian character of Mrs. Fay. In a conversation at the hospital a few days before her death she said to him that it would be "all right whichever way it went." He referred to the leading facts of her life as follows:

Mrs. Anna Hanson, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1846. She went to Oberlin College where she became a Christian. Falling in health, she spent some time in the west, after which she returned to Kentucky and became the cheer and comfort of her parents. She was married to Calvin Fay, but in three years

Planting over, the year's work is fairly begun. Now for the pleasure of watching the lovely green things come to life, and push up through the mellow earth. What a wonderful thing it is—the life that teems

## Praise Morgan

The Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company, meeting upon April 11, 1913, unanimously adopted the following minute:

John Pierpont Morgan, Founder of the Southern Railway, died at Rome, March 31, 1913, after a long life, full of distinguished honors and abounding in benefit to mankind. His noble character and his splendid career justly have received recognition in every country and from rulers and people alike. No citizen of this republic with official position of any kind ever has attained such eminence and none

deserve it more. His fame, illustrious in his lifetime for great achievements

greatly planned will abide in the years to come, for it was founded upon integrity and maintained by devotion to high principle. To this general recognition of his personal character the Directors of the Southern Railway Company must add a special particular tribute, to Mr. Morgan more than to any other due the creation and the development of the Southern Railway, one of the first of the many great organizations justly identified with his name.

member of the Christian church; always deeply religious and his daily life was in perfect accord with his profession—living all those years a devout Christian and dying in the happy assurance of a blissful immortality.

Mr. Phillips is survived by his wife, two daughters and two sons, besides a large circle of friends and relatives who will mourn the untimely death of such an esteemed gentleman in the community.

## JOINT MEETING OF PRISCILLA AND CLIO CLUBS

The annual joint meeting of the Priscilla and Clio Clubs was held at the home of Mrs. Preston Cornelius, Thursday afternoon, the 17th. The women, as they came, were presented with ribbon bows of the combined colors, which served as souvenirs of the occasion. The affair was delightfully informal. Mrs. Charles Hubbard took the members of the club on a tour through oriental countries beginning with Egypt, and stopping in Palestine and Arabia, going east by way of India, Burmah, Java, Singapore, the Philippines, stopping at the principal ports of China, Japan and Korea, coming back by way of the Pacific ocean to our own country.

To make the journey more real, costumes which Mrs. Hubbard had collected on her own journey around the world, representing the handiwork of these people, were shown. Mrs. Davis appeared in the costume of an Arab Sheik, Mrs. Taylor as a high caste Mohammedan of Nazareth. Refreshments were then served and an hour of conversation closed a pleasant afternoon.

## FORMER STUDENT SUCCESSFUL

Mr. S. W. Grathwehl, now at Forest Grove, Oregon, writes that he won the State Prohibition contest, in which he received two firsts in delivery and two firsts in thought and composition.

The Interstate contest will be held at Lincoln, Neb., on May 23rd. This is Mr. Grathwehl's second victory this year, since he won the state oratorical contest some months ago.

Mr. Grathwehl is a student at Pacific University near Portland, Oregon, where Prof. Robertson taught for many years. It is good to know that Berea students lead wherever they go.

## HOMES WANTED

The Kentucky Children's Home Society has a number of little children in need of good homes. They have more boys than girls but have children of both sexes from 3 to 9 years of age. These children are to be placed in the State of Kentucky in good Christian homes, where they will derive the advantages of education and religious training. No one who lives a long distance from school need apply as our children must attend school regularly, nor do we place children where they will not be sent to Sunday School and church.

If any of the readers of this paper can give such a home to a child, we hope they will write to the Kentucky Children's Home Society, No. 1086 Baxter Ave., Louisville, Ky., and get particulars.

## ASK HER

Continued from First Page

the Legislatures of those States in which Constitutional Amendments are pending. And we suggest to the Anti-Suffrage Committees the wisdom of urging on the Legislatures of their States such legislation for getting at the real wish of the women. — The Outlook.

Don't wait for coveys of mosquitoes. Take the singles.

## THE BIG HILL STORE

GO TO M. D. & A. P. SETTLE'S STORE

and look at their large stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS STORE

Prices very low on everything

Large stock of Ladies' trimmed Hats at the lowest price



## The True Value of a Paint

is in its Durability

## Hanna's Green Seal Paint

IS THE

Made-to-Wear Kind

FOR SALE BY  
J. D. CLARKSTON, Berea, Kentucky.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET



If WORDS came as ready as ideas, and ideas as feelings, I could say ten thousand kindly things.

You know not my supreme happiness at having one on earth whom I can call friend. —Charles Lamb.

## TIMELY DISHES.

Sour Cream Spice Cake—Beat two eggs until thick and lemon colored, add a half cup of brown sugar and, slowly, a half cup of New Orleans molasses and three-fourths of a cup of sour cream. Sift two cups of flour, two teaspoonsfuls of soda, a tablespoonful and a fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a third of a teaspoonful each of salt and cloves. Sift twice, to blend well, and add to the first mixture, beating continually. Bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven. They may be baked in gem or muffin pans.

Goldsmith Salad.—Take half a cup of apples minced fine, add a fourth of a cup of celery and a fourth of a cup of hickory nut meats, a fourth of a cup of minced olives and green peppers mixed. Mix all with mayonnaise dressing and serve, if for extra occasions, in pepper cups.

Veal Croquette.—Take half a cup of veal through the meat grinder, add a fourth of a cup of celery and a fourth of a cup of hickory nut meats, a fourth of a cup of minced olives and green peppers mixed. Mix all with mayonnaise dressing and serve, if for extra occasions, in pepper cups.

Veal Croquette.—Put a pint of veal through the meat grinder, add a fourth of a cup of celery and a fourth of a cup of hickory nut meats, a fourth of a cup of minced olives and green peppers mixed. Mix all with mayonnaise dressing and serve, if for extra occasions, in pepper cups.

Calf's Heart.—Wash the heart, remove the tough portions, stuff with a good stuffing, season well with salt and pepper and bake in the oven for two or three hours, basting during the roasting. Serve with boiled onions.

Nellie Maxwell.

## FOR SALE

Eggs from Pure Blood Barred Plymouth Rock. Nicely barred and profitable layers. Prices reasonable, — Mrs. G. A. Bajard, Paint Lick, Ky.; F. D. No. 1. (ad)

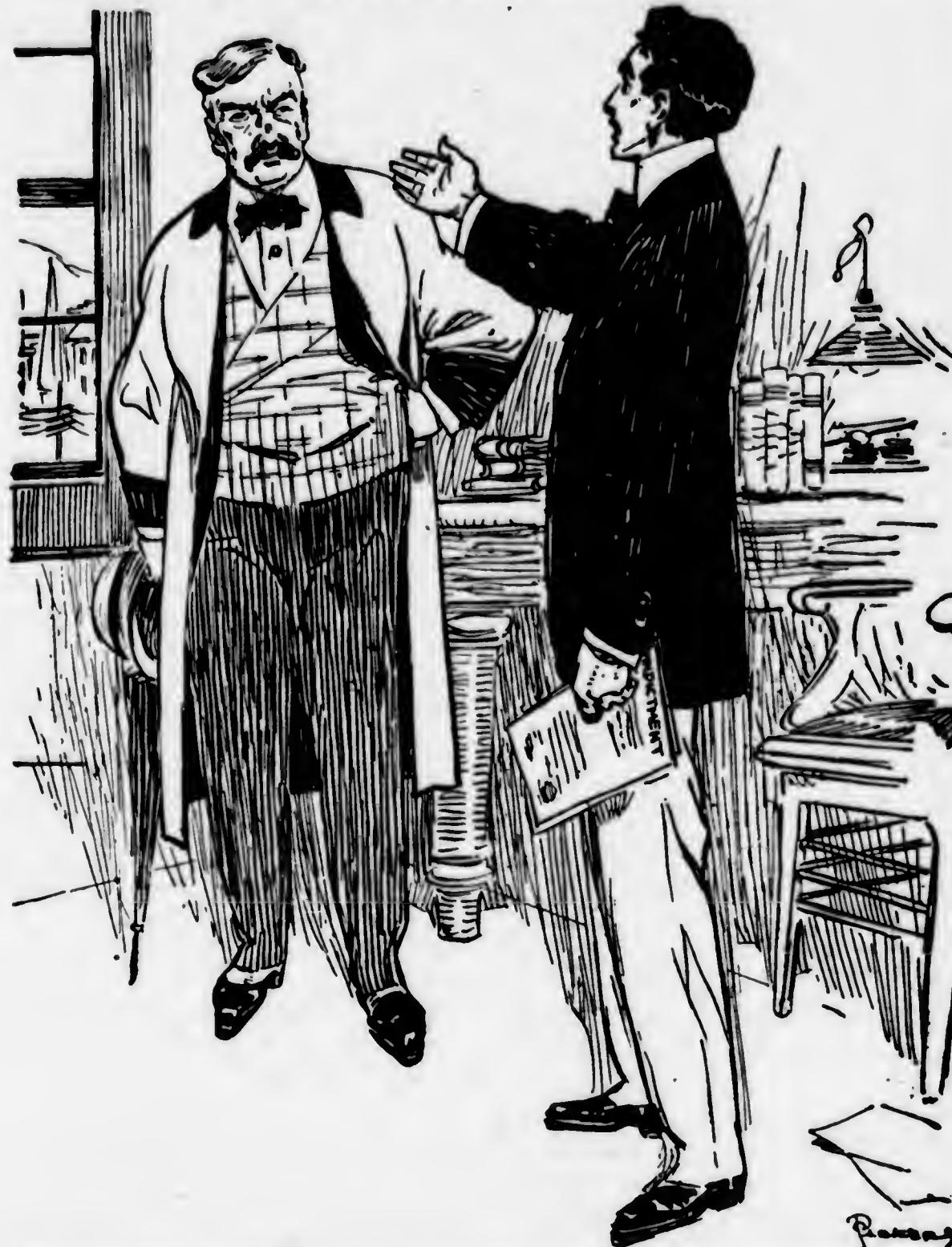
The vacation season sends a flood of good chances to you through the classified page.

Caretakers, substitute clerks, stenographers, office help, traveling companions—in fact upset things generally. Many new alliances are formed during this season.

Watch for your chance.

# His Rise to Power

BY HENRY RUSSELL MILLER



## Read of This Stirring Battle Against Civic Evils That Are, and For the Honor and Justice That Should Everywhere Prevail

### SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent in his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a puritan judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberta urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. James Applegate, a political dependent, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Hampden in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The roteness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgraces John. He calls upon Katherine.

Katherine's perfid in a runaway reveals to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

### CHAPTER VI.

#### The Call.

THE Consolidated Coal company was a fact, a splendid, epoch making fact.

The last stubborn holdout, unyielding to Hampden's skillful negotiations, to necessity and pressure of public opinion, had been led triumphantly into camp—and on Hampden's terms. Among the hills west of town things began to happen under his forceful direction. A spur from the railroad was being constructed. A village of rough shanties was hastily thrown together to house the colony of miners that was to be brought later. An atmosphere of businesslike haste pervaded New Chelsea. The price of real estate promptly advanced. Visions of expansion, of prosperity, filled the eye.

Cranshaw one day explained to John why he and his Deer township neighbors had capitulated.

"We got to take what we can git. It takes a lot of money to develop coal lands. Hampden has it—an we havn't. We found he'd got all the right o' ways. If we could find any one to buy our coal, he couldn't 'a' whipped 'em up over Hampden's right o' ways. I don't like to be held up, but it's my only chance to leave anything for my children."

"I hope it will all turn out for the best," said John, fearing—he hardly knew why—that it might not so turn out.

"Seems like," said Cranshaw, "the

teller with money has the whip hand over the teller with something to sell or develop. Trouble is, even when we know it's wrong, we don't want to change it, hopin' that some day it'll give us a chance to make money the same way."

"Oh, no!" John protested. "I'd hate to believe that. I can't believe it. Men aren't all of the dog-eat-dog species."

"Well," said 'Hi, a little ashamed, "I don't know as I believe it myself. Guess I'm a little peevish over bein' outvoted by Steve Hampden. I wish," he added thoughtfully, "you could be lawyer for the company. It looks like us farmers won't have much say in the business. I'd like to have some one on the inside who could tell us what's goin' on."

"No chance of that, 'Hi. Hampden doesn't think much of that." He did not tell Cranshaw why he had lost the capitalist's favor.

The net result of his quixotism, he thought with some bitterness, was to win Hampden's hostility and to put himself out of the way of protecting his former friends.

And late in October occurred his party's rally.

It was necessary to marshal the hardly shaken party hosts. For into Benton county had marched a young man who, in a single opposition speech, broke through the defenses so手掌般地 rent by Jeremy Applegate and his fellow soldiers. None other than Jerry Brent. A big, rawboned, honest fellow, uncouth in manner and sometimes in grammar, but with a crude, passionate eloquence that always carried his audience with him. He had been a coal miner, a labor organizer, and had, after a struggle so common that description stales, been admitted to the practice of law. In all the thirty-five years of his life the charge of material dishonesty had never been raised against him; he was still poor. And he was counted a rising man in the opposition party, not with the connivance of his party bosses, however. They considered him a radical, unsafe and—cardinal crime in an honest and unimpeachable young man—ambitious. Respectable people sneered at his "antics." It was said that his eyes were fixed on the next nomination for governor. Even with this suspicion rankling in their minds the bosses dared not—so popular was he among labor men—refuse him opportunity to speak during the campaign.

John, an inconspicuous listener, heard Brent's Benton county speech. It troubled him. It seemed to him unanswerable. Brent, it was true, did not know the machine well in terms of suspicion, but it was a suspicion that found a swift echo in the hearts of his audience. He frankly said as much.

"We don't govern this state," said Brent. "One man, Murchell, picks out our officers and tells 'em what to do while in office. You people don't govern Benton county. One man, Jim Sheehan, Murchell's tool, chooses your commissioners, your treasurers, your sheriffs, your district attorneys." John winced. "And if it's wrong, my God! it's wrong!" the orator cried passionately. "It would be wrong, even if these men were honest. And I blame you for it. You haven't the right to shove your responsibility on other men's shoulders, and they haven't the right to take the power."

The man's hot, rough eloquence found a lodgment where least expected in John's heart, already sensitized by his own discoveries and questionings. Jerry Brent was right.

The oldest inhabitant could not remember when the old party had been so vigorously attacked. To stem the tide of revolt—John felt it strongly in his canvass—an old time rally was to be held in the square. Sheehan instructed John as to the part which the latter was to play.

"You're to speak. Hit 'er up hard. Tell 'em all about us bein' the friend of the farmer. It's your chance. Parrott and Sherrod'll be there. Parrott's no slouch of a speaker, but you can beat him. Farmers like a good speech."

"I don't know that I care to make the speech."

"Don't you want to be elected?" Sheehan demanded.

"I guess so. Yes," with sudden vigor and a short laugh that Sheehan did not understand. "I do."

"Well, then, may up your independence. Tell 'em there's no strings tied to you."

"I can tell them that—with truth."

Sheehan looked long and hard at him. Then he chuckled. "Of course. And don't forget the state ticket when you're talkin'!"

When he was alone John fairly writhed in his self contempt and hatred of the boss.

He prepared a fine speech, and then came the night of the rally—the pomp and panoply of war.

We stand with John under the big

elm at the northwest corner of the square, where Main and North streets meet. Before us is the rough board speakers' stand, hastily knocked together and liberally bedecked with flags and lithographs of Lincoln and of Beck, the candidate for treasurer. In front are many rows of pine benches. Over all falls the white splendor of the full October moon, to be dimmed when the four kerosene torches guarding the speakers' stand are set flaring and smoking, and by many other lights.

Debouching into Main street from other roads comes a steady stream of steeds, giant and strong and slow moving as the human freight they draw, shying awkwardly at the lights dashed in their eyes by reckless, mischievous boys. The steeds are safely hitched in various churchyards, and the drivers gather in the square in shifting, serious groups, timidly the square like. A hoarse hum of voices rises. The air becomes charged with an unnatural excitement—the sense of an occasion—first of the strange lights and bustle and the presence of many men. John between handshakes has time to feel it. His lagging soul, jolted by much questioning, leaps forth and duly responsive. These men are—the people. The power of it—the power and the glory! He thrills under a sense of oneness with them. Murchell and his machine, Sheehan and his control, seem far away, unreal, impossible.

The candidates, properly accosted, and their party of distinguished citizens are on the platform. The benches are filled. Around them stands a fringe of men, mostly farmers, who in the rush for seats have been too slow. John, sandwiched in between Sheehan and Congressman Jenkins, looks out over the audience, a strange question in his eyes. He is seeking a "reason," as though it were to be found written on the faces of the men before him.

The speaking begins. After a short preliminary speech the chairman introduces Beck, candidate for treasurer, as inconsequential now as he will be when in office. Then comes Parrott, a famous corporation lawyer, whose features somehow suggest that he is well named. He is adept in the use of those phrases which elicit enthusiasm, but do not convince. After him Mark Sherrod, state senator, a tall, swarthy man with a magnetic something about him. One of his eyes has a slight cast and gives him a more sinister expression which not all his undoubted attractions can remove. He is a coming man. Already a power in the big eastern city, it is whispered that he is planning to succeed Beck in the treasurership. And after him the Hon. G. Washington Jenkins, congressman from the district. Lincoln in figure, shrill and nasal of voice, but with the old campaigner's fund of stories and a rough and ready eloquence that catches the crowd in spite of his time worn arguments.

The front seats roar their approval. From the fringe of farmers, Jim Sheehan observes, comes only grim silence. There is an uneasy sense that Jerry Brent's suspicions have not been answered.

Through it all John sat, hardly moving. But within him was tumult. He was contrasting the grandiloquent, virtuous phrases with the machine as he had seen it. And he knew that in the devious devices of which he could not help hearing hints in his campaigning he had caught but a glimpse of the thing—the machine. He did not believe that good employs evil to its ends; by his agencies a cause was to be judged. He abominated the machine.

He abominated the machine.

"Not yours, at any rate," John answered, and walked from the stage.

He made his way quickly behind it and out around the crowd. He was dazed at his own act. A heavy sense of treachery was upon him, yet he could not have done otherwise. He had not eyes for the curious glances, many of them more friendly than he could then have believed, cast toward him. Walking swiftly with eyes cast down, he would have passed without noticing the fashionable trap in front of his home had not a voice from it called to him.

"John, John!"

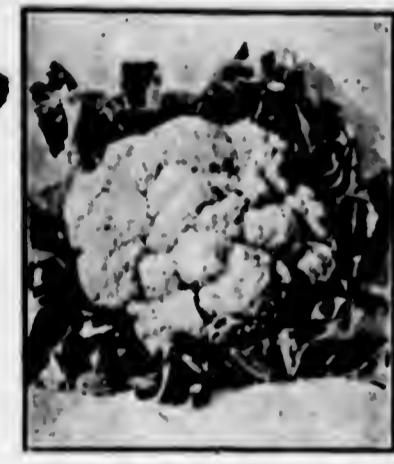
## HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

### FIFTH ARTICLE — HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN.

By W. R. BEATTIE, Assistant Horticulturalist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture.

**B**Y means of the home garden the production of the vegetable supply for the family is directly under control and in many cases is the only way whereby clean, fresh produce may be secured.

The work of caring for a garden is usually done at spare times, and for this reason alone the location should be near the dwelling. Many persons prefer to plant the garden in a differ-



A FINE HEAD OF CAULIFLOWER.

ent location every five or six years. A gentle slope toward the south or southeast is most desirable for the production of early crops. It is an advantage to have protection on the north and northwest.

Good natural drainage of the garden area is of prime importance. The land should have sufficient fall to drain off surplus water during heavy rains, but the fall should not be so great that the soil will be washed. The surface of the garden should not contain depressions. Waste water from surrounding land should not flow toward the garden, and the fall below should be such that there will be no danger of flood water backing up. The garden should not be located along the banks of a stream that will be liable to overflow during the growing season.

A good fence around the garden plot is almost indispensable.

Where the work is to be done mainly by means of horse tools the arrangement should be such as to give the longest possible rows, and straight out-lines should be followed. For hand cultivation the arrangement can be quite different. Horse cultivation is recommended whenever possible.

The second matter for consideration is the location of permanent crops and small fruits. The area devoted to the hotbed, cold frame and seed bed should be decided upon, but these may be shifted more or less from year to year or located in some convenient place outside of the garden. If a part of the land is low and moist, such crops as celery, onions and late cucumbers should be placed there. If part of the soil is high, warm and dry, that is the proper location for early crops and those that need quick, warm soil. The land may be occupied at all times.

There are very few soils that are not improved by some form of drainage.

Autumn is the time for plowing hard or stiff clay soils, especially if in a part of the country where freezing takes place. Sandy loams and soils that contain a large amount of humus may be plowed in the spring, but the work should be done early in order that the soil may settle before planting. In the southern states this process must be accomplished by means of frequent cultivations. It is desirable to plow the garden early.

Sandy soils will bear plowing much earlier than heavy clay soils. In the garden greater depth of plowing should be practiced than for ordinary farm crops. Subsoiling will be found advantageous in most cases. Hand spading should be resorted to only in very small gardens or where it is desirable to prepare a small area very thoroughly.

After plowing the next important step is to smooth and pulverize the soil. The pulverizing process should extend as deep as the plowing. Some gardeners prefer to cut the land thoroughly with a disk harrow before plowing, so that when it is turned by the plow the bottom soil will be fine and mellow. After the plow the disk or cutting harrow is again brought into play and the pulverizing process completed. If the soil is a trifle too dry and contains lumps it may be necessary to use a roller or clod crusher.

For garden crops there is no fertilizer that will compare with good, well rotted barnyard manure. Chickens, pigeons and sheep manures rank high as fertilizers. The manure from fowls is especially adapted for dropping in the hills or rows of plants. Market gardeners frequently apply 2,500 pounds of high grade fertilizer per acre each year.

Many of the garden seeds lose their vitality after one year's time.

Throughout the northern states it is desirable to start plants of certain crops before the danger of frost has passed. The simplest method of start-

ing a limited number of early plants is by means of a shallow box placed in a south window of the dwelling. After the plants appear the box should be turned each day to prevent the plants drawing toward the light.

The most common method of starting early plants in the north is by means of a hotbed. In the north the hotbed should be started in February or early in March. It is desirable to have a supply of straw or loose manure on hand to throw over the bed in case of extremely cold weather.

During bright days the hotbed will heat very quickly from the sunshine on the glass, and it will be necessary to vent it during the early morning by slightly raising the sash on the opposite side from the wind. Care should be taken in ventilating to protect the plants from a draft of cold air. To ward evening close the sash.

Hotbeds should be watered on bright days and in the morning only. After watering, the bed should be well ventilated.

In the north the use of the cold frame is for hardening off plants that have been started in the hotbed, preparatory to setting them in the garden. In the south the cold frame is made to take the place of the hotbed in starting early plants.

Good soil for a seed bed, a specially prepared place for starting plants, consists of one part of well rotted manure, two parts of good garden loam or rotten sods and one part of sharp, fine sand. The manure should be thoroughly rotted, but it should not have been exposed to the weather and the strength leached out of it. The addition of leaf mold or peat will tend to make the soil better adapted for seed bed purposes. Mix all the ingredients together in a heap, stirring well with a shovel, after which the soil should be sifted and placed in boxes or in the bed ready for sowing the seed.

Weed seeds and the spores of fungous diseases may be killed by placing the soil in pans and baking it for an hour in a hot oven.

No definite rule can be given for the depth to which seeds should be planted. In all cases the depth should be uniform. The seed bed should be neither dry nor too wet.

Plants grown in a house, hotbed or cold frame will require to be hardened off before planting in the garden. Hardening off is usually accomplished by ventilating freely and by reducing the amount of water applied to the plant bed. The plant bed should not become too dry.

Some plants require protection from the direct rays of the sun in summer or from cold in winter, and there are many that need special protection while they are quite small. Seedlings of many of the garden crops are unable to force their way through the crust formed on the soil after heavy rains, and it is necessary either to break the crust with a steel rake or soften it by watering.

For protecting plants from cold in winter several kinds of materials are used, such as boards, cloth, pine boughs, straw, manure or leaves.

There are a number of crops of a tropical nature that may be grown far north, provided they are properly protected during the winter.

Several of the annual crops can be matured much earlier in the spring if they are planted in the autumn and protected during the winter. A mulch of manure, straw or leaves forms a good protection, but care should be taken that the mulch does not contain seeds.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be employed for most garden crops, and during dry weather the depth should not exceed two inches. By keeping the surface soil well stirred, that is termed a "dust mulch" is formed, and while this layer of finely divided soil will become quite dry, it prevents the escape of moisture through the pores of the soil. A mulch consisting of fine manure, clippings from the lawn or any similar material, spread to a distance of ten or twelve inches around the plants, will preserve the moisture, but the mulch should not be so heavy as to exclude the air.

A crust forming over the soil after a rain or watering is detrimental to plant growth and should be broken up as soon as the land can be worked. To



CROSS SECTION OF PERMANENT HOTBED WITH ENLARGED PIT.

determine when the soil is sufficiently dry for cultivation apply the usual test of squeezing in the hand. If the soil adheres in a ball it is too wet.

There are a number of one horse cultivators that are especially adapted for work in the garden. The hand tools should include a spade, a spading fork, a cut steel rake, a ten foot measuring pole, a line for laying off rows, a standard hoe, a narrow hoe, dibbles, a trowel, an assortment of hand weeder, a watering can, a wheelbarrow, and if the work is to be done largely by hand the outfit should also include some form of wheel hoe.

In the control of insects and diseases that infest garden crops it is often possible to accomplish a great amount of good by careful sanitary management. In the autumn any refuse that remains should be gathered and placed in the compost heap or burned if diseased or infested with insects. Several of the garden insects find protection during the winter under boards and any loose material that may remain in the garden. Dead vines or leaves of plants are frequently covered with disease spores and should be burned.

## INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M. S., Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

### Preparation, Planting and Cultivation of the Corn Field

The wet spring and the holding on of cold weather is causing farmers much uneasiness about corn planting, and, as a result, may lead to much corn being put into the ground before the soil is thoroughly prepared to receive the seed. This practice would prove to be a mistake. Ordinarily, with proper care and cultivation, no serious concern over results need be had if corn is planted in Kentucky any time between April 25th and May 25th.

In preparing clay soils for corn, special care should be taken not to work the land when so wet that plowing will take place or that baking will follow. The disk harrow is generally the best tool to follow the plow and after this some form of smoothing harrow should be used, repeating the harrowing until a smooth and very finely pulverized seed bed is obtained. If clouds form during the harrowing they should be pulverized with a roller, or sometimes a good drag may do this work well. It should be added that each day's plowing should be sufficiently worked and smoothed on the same day to prevent the evaporation of soil moisture which will be much needed later by the corn crop. The extra work of hitching from the plow and hitching to the harrow will be more than compensated by beneficial results to the crop and the greater ease of getting the ground in good condition.

The best time to plant corn—the seed bed being well prepared—is whenever the soil is warm enough and moist enough to insure quick germination of the seed. According to Hunt in "The Cereals in America" the temperature at which maize will germinate most rapidly is from 30 to 35 degrees F. Probably in practice field corn is nearly always planted before the soil has reached this temperature, but the time of planting should be sufficiently late at least to escape all danger from freezing and frost. The old time notion that the changes of the moon have some bearing upon successful corn growing

H. B. Hendrick, Assistant Agonomist, Extension Division, Kentucky Experiment Station.

### Ask Your Congressman For Some of These Free Gifts

"Many country people never enjoy all the good things they might have for several reasons. They either do not know that the member of Congress from their district can do many things for them, or else they are too indifferent to try for these free gifts. Sometimes they feel sure that when one gets something for nothing, it doesn't amount to much, but in this instance one doesn't get something for nothing. Every taxpayer in the country helps provide the money for the gifts the Government lavishly bestows through its public servants.

"Everyone knows that seeds are given away free every year, because there is much contention about this subject, but it is not generally known that there are also valuable plants and shrubs given for the asking. If any group of young people want to beautify the school-grounds, the church-yard or the pretty grove where public meetings are held, or even their own homes, they should investigate and see what can be done for them by their member of Congress. Tulip bulbs, plants, shrubs and trees from the botanical gardenes all within the reach of the congressmen.

"Each member of Congress has the privilege of naming one cadet for West Point and two midshipmen for Annapolis. By writing to your congressman you can find out if there is a vacancy, and how to get the place if it is open." —Farm and Fireside.

The farmer may not get rich quick, but when he does get rich he gets rich right.

## JACKSON COUNTY BANK

Report of the condition of The Jackson County Bank, doing business at the town of Mc Kee, County of Jackson, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 4th day of April, 1913.

### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 53,622.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	529.68
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	1,690.39
Due from Banks	38,040.00
Cash on hand	9,003.56
Cheeks and other cash items	75.75
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	2,631.00
 TOTAL	\$105,601.55

### LIABILITIES

Capitol Stock paid in, in cash	15,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,050.75
Deposits subject to check	\$72,770.80
Time Deposits	14,774.00 87,544.80
 TOTAL	\$105,601.55

### STATE OF KENTUCKY, } Set County of Jackson.

We, D. G. Collier and J. R. Hays, President and Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. G. COLLIER, President.  
J. R. HAYS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of April, 1913.

D. G. COLLIER, Clerk Jackson County Court.

By JOHN FOWLER, D. C.

## POULTRY



### SELL ONLY THE FRESH EGGS

Some Farmers Deliberately Impose on Small Merchants by Giving Goods Known to Be Stale.

(By A. G. PRILLIPS, Kansas.)  
Selling eggs is one of the handiest ways for the farmer to get a cash or trade return for his produce, during all parts of the year, and if he can increase the efficiency of the machinery which produces and handles these eggs he is putting into his pocket good hard cash.

Almost every housewife who is compelled to buy eggs constantly clamors for some method which she may pursue in order to always get fresh eggs. There is no housewife who has not some time or other had the great displeasure of handling spoiled or rotten eggs. This almost constant occurrence, with the possible exception of the winter months, practically compels those who lecture and carry on experiment station work to plead with the farmers who produce the eggs to put onto the market better produce.

The egg loss each year is enormous and is beyond all reasonable justification, and the blame lies, at least in part, with the farmer for the following two reasons:

First, some few farmers deliberately take to market eggs which they know are not fresh, because they

know that the merchant is compelled to take them or lose their trade. Second, and by far the greatest reason, is because of ignorance on the part of the farmer as to what and how to sell eggs.

When the hens on the farm are producing enough eggs to warrant the farmer's taking them to town, arrangements should be made to handle all of them properly. A convenient and clean place should be provided wherein the hens can lay. The natural tendency of a hen is to go off in the weeds and make her nest. This should not be tolerated and any eggs found in such places should be marked and kept at home.

When the clean, fresh eggs are gathered they should be put in a clean, dry, cool place until marketed. Even though the place is clean and cool, if it is not dry, molds, etc., will commence development and the eggs will soon spoil. If the eggs become damp and they happen to be in contact with any colored material they will immediately become stained. Good egg cases in a cool, dry, clean place, kept up off of the floor, make an excellent receptacle in which to keep eggs previous to marketing.

Before these eggs are set aside for market, they should be gone over by the farmer as he collects them, and all small, stained, dirty, doubtful, incubator and rotten eggs should be removed. Small and dirty eggs,

if put into the market, will bring a low price.

When the eggs are put into the market, they should be packed in neat cases.

When the eggs are packed in neat cases, the merchant is compelled to take them or lose their trade.

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## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### ANNOUNCEMENT For Representative

We are authorized to announce W. R. Reynolds of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative from the Counties of Jackson, Owsley and Clay before the Republiken voters at the August Primary 1913. Your votes are respectfully solicited. (ad)

Withdraws from County Clerk Race  
To the Voters of Jackson County.

Having changed my residence from Jackson County, I hereby give notice to my many friends that I have withdrawn from the race for County Clerk and I urgently ask that my supporters use their influence and cast their vote for Mr. D. G. Collier.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. Parsons.

### JACKSON COUNTY

McKEE

McKee, April 21.—County Court was in session here today. There was a large crowd in town.—Jesus Trust was in town, the 21st.—L. R. Hayes bought a fine saddle and buggy horse at Richmond recently.—D. G. Collier made a trip to Greencastle, Friday.—Mrs. Lou Fowler has a large line of ladies' hats for sale.—J. C. Hysell and son, Ed, were visiting J. R. Hayes, Sunday.—A large fire was in the woods near town a few days last week, but did no damage to the town.—J. E. Holcomb is worse than he has been for several months.—Leonard Hignite and Wick Lainhart made a trip to Berea last week.—Tyra Lainhart went to Rock Lick, Saturday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rader, recently, a fine boy.

### CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Apr. 21.—Jno. Smith, Tip Pearson and Grover Hunter passed thru here on their way to New Hope church, the 19th.—Rev. Hayes Smith filled his appointment at Clover Bottom Baptist church, Saturday and Sunday.—Squire Eagle's court on the 19th, the following cases were continued: Shelton Brockman against James Rose and George Perry against J. A. Cain and others and the Commonwealth of Kentucky against George Perry. The cause of continuance was the absence of C. P. Moore, attorney on one side.—People are very much behind with their work.—Gar Hayes went to Richmond on business the 16th.—Wm. Short and other U. S. Marshals passed thru here the 17th on a moonshine raid.—Owen Hileman got his house and almost all its contents destroyed by fire a few days ago.—Wilson Lakes has rented from J. F. Dean the place lately vacated by Tom Purvis and has moved into it.—A. W. Baker an attorney from McKee attended S. A. Engle's court the 19th.—America Dean is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. John Smith of Shirley this week.

### KERBY KNOB

Kerby Knob, April 21.—Rev. Hackett filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. Our next meeting will be held the fourth Saturday and Sunday so the pastor can be present for the Memorial Services.—Nola Clemons who has been sick is able to be out again.—The Misses Lizzie and Lavelo Wild and brother visited their sister, Mrs. Elmer Clegg, Saturday night and Sunday.—A baby boy has arrived at the home of Aaron Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Williams were made happy over the arrival of a fine boy in their home, Apr. 19th.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Turaer, April 10th, a girl.—We have prospects of a good fruit crop in this valley.—Mr. Jake Perkins of Dreyfus stayed over night with Jas. Clegg, Friday night, on his way to Cockey Bottom.

### TYNER

Tyner, April 20.—Farmers are about ready to plant corn.—Farmer and Pearson's big moving picture show was well attended at our school house, Tuesday night.—W. R. Reynolds sold his fine saddle horse, Jackson Boy, for seven hundred dollars.—W. J. Jones, sold a span of young mules for \$340.—Miss Charlotte Nantz, of London, will be visiting in this vicinity for the next two weeks.—Mrs. A. Arnolds Moore is very sick with grippe.—Chester Jones and sister, Nora, have been visiting in London for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Morris visited in Mildred, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eagle of Gray Hawk were the guests of W. K. Jones and wife, Sunday.—Master Coleman Reynolds is selling his prize seed corn at a dollar per bushel. The farmers ought to take advantage of this to secure good stock corn.—W. R. Rader left a good mare recently.—Uncle Alfred Johnson has his mill dam put back and is ready to do all the grinding that the people desire.—Mrs. Charlotte Reynolds is very sick with grippe.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY HOOME

Boone, Apr. 21.—Miss Jennie Wheeler of Nina is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Lambert, this week.—Mrs. Carroll Martin, who has been quite sick is improving slightly.—J. H. Lainhart made a business trip to Mt. Vernon one day last week.—Mrs. Nora Wren and Miss Lydia Levett were Berea visitors, Saturday.—Several from here attended church at Fairview, Sunday.—Mrs. Julia Kidwell of Illinois, is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. L. Poynter, at present.—B. L. Poynter recently moved to his property near Boone.—Sam Abrams and H. Levett of Jackson County visited the family of J. Levett, Saturday.—Willie Isaacs of Madison passed thru here, Sunday.—Geo. Lamb recently moved in this vicinity.—Mrs. Sude Smith is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mollie Hynd, near Flat Gap at present.—Oscar Sims, who has been in Indiana for some time, visited home folks near Spider, last week.—Mattice Coyle of Rockford recently moved to Muncy, Ind.—A. D. Levett has been sick for a few days.—Mr. Grant visited home folks, Sunday.

### ROCKFORD

Rockford, April 21.—Miss Bonah Viars, who has been sick for the past three months, is now in the Berea hospital. She is slowly improving.—Last Saturday and Sunday were regular church days at the Scaford Canoe Baptist church.—There is Sunday school at the Baptist church at 10 a. m. Also Sunday School at the Union church at 3 p. m. Everybody must come.—Miss Myrtle McCollum visited Bertha Bullen, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman and daughter, Mary, were in Scaford Canoe, Sunday.—Mrs. Mattice Liviav visited her sister, Mrs. Etta Abney, of Cl Creek, Sunday.—J. R. McCollum and family of Scaford Canoe went to Wabamburg and are now in Berea. Mr. McCollum is very sick and is not expected to live long.—W. C. Viars went to Berea, Sunday, to see his sister, Beulah, who is in the hospital.—Muel Bullen of near Wildie visited Wesley Bullen Saturday night.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan McCollum, a boy. His name is Elmer Louis.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris Durha a boy.—Mr. and Mrs. John Guinn visited J. M. Bullen and family, Sunday.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Macedonia. Rev. Childress of Johanna expects to preach.—Mrs. Nancy Bullen, who has been visiting her friends and relatives in Illinois, returned home last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Gabbard visited Bertie and John Stephens, Sunday night.—Iro. Hudson of Berea expects to preach at the Union church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.—Wm. McCollum and sister, Mrs. Sarah Guinn, went to Berea, Sunday, to visit their sick father, J. R. McCollum.—Bertha Bullen visited her sister, Mrs. Mae Bullen, Sunday night.—James Ballinger and family of near this place, have recently moved near the band mill at Wildie.

### OWSLEY COUNTY SOUTH FORK

South Fork, April 17.—The rain still continues and farmers are behind with their work.—Clay Griffith of Elkacawna has moved to Instigun which he purchased from H. C. Everette, of this place.—Mrs. H. C. Combs and little daughter, Neely, of Booneville spent two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gilbert, of this place.—Miss Irene M. Allis of Booneville spent two weeks with her cousin, Miss Janet L. Caupbell, of this place.—Miss Chloe Gilbert and her brother, Felix, who are attending school at Owsley, will return home, Saturday.—Clyde Moyers of Booneville visited his aunt, Mrs. J. R. Gilbert, Sunday.—The measles are raging in Booneville now.—Herbert Marshall of Wolf Creek has typhoid fever.

### COKING

Coking, April 18.—Miss Fannie Bowles was called home from Berea last week to see her sick brother. He is slowly improving.—Wm. Parker, a merchant, of this place, went to Louisville recently to purchase his spring stock of goods.—Miss Della Stauffer of Clay County passed thru here a few days ago on her way to Massachusetts to visit her mother.—J. W. Auderson returned home last night from a short visit with his son, Claude, at Berea.—John S. Wilson is sick.—Jasper Anderson of Booneville visited relatives here, Friday.—Miss Susie Parker was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Tom Holcomb, Saturday and Sunday.—A number of folks from this place attended church at Walnut Grove, Sunday. Service was conducted by Rev. Albert Bowman.—Mrs. Dossie Holcomb

visited her aunt, Mrs. Matilda Parker, Monday and Tuesday.—Miss Maude Anderson visited at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Emily McCollum, Sunday.—The Doctor was called, Thursday, to see Kimber Shepherd, who has indications of pneumonia.—Wm. McCollum and John Wilson got their partnership raft off on the late tide.—The new story is real good and we are anxious for the arrival of The Citizen each week.

### POSEY

Possey, April 18.—Miss Elsie Hyden visited her sister, Mrs. Calie Sexton, last week.—Miss Pearl McIntire visited her sister, Mrs. C. H. Rowland, last Saturday night and Sunday.—Fred Malous is very low with spinal meningitis.—Robert Bonds and Jesse Herd have been trading horses.—Misses Winnie and Charlee Rowland spent last Sunday with Miss Roba Williamson.—Menres, Emory Flannery and Quinton Wilson went to Lyndon, O., last Monday.—Mrs. Emerson Holcomb and Miss Lennie Malous of Conkling spent last Saturday night and Sunday with relatives near here.—Thos. Rowland and Charlie Peters are hauling logs to the river.—Heen to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowman, a boy, April 13th.

### ISLAND CITY

Island City, April 17.—W. S. Peters is visiting friends in this neighborhood.—Terry Gentry left, Monday, with his team to drive a drummer thru various parts of the mountains.

—Steve work is still a success at Island City. F. Bowman who has been working at the Kings Mills returned home a few days ago.—Wm. Mays, U. S. Marshal, left, Sunday, for his headquarters at Richmond.—G. J. Gentry just returned from Beattyville, where he conveyed two moonshiners before J. M. Beatty, U. S. Commissioner.—A

died, April 10th, after a lingering illness of consumption. He was a member of the East Pittsburg Baptist church. He leaves a wife, three sons and two daughters behind. The remains were interred in the Southard grave yard on Friday.—The infant of Joe Hazlett was turned to death and the remains were brought to Pittsburg to be buried in the Pittsburg cemetery, Wednesday.—School is progressing nicely.—Albert Fletcher is very poorly with erysipelas.

### IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

latter part of last week. The deceased was nineteen years of age. He is said to have been one of a rescue party whose boat capsized in the streets of Hindman.

### STUCKY HOLDS CLINIC

Dr. J. A. Stucky was in Hindman at the W. C. T. U. Industrial School at the end of the week, accompanied by three trained nurses and Miss Linda Neville.

Dr. Stucky is an eye specialist and Miss Neville is the President of the Kentucky Society for the prevention of blindness. These eye clinics have been held for two or three years under the direction of the Society and have proved a great blessing to sufferers from Trachoma and other eye diseases.

### STREET WAR

In a street war at a carnival, being held in Franklin, two men were killed outright and others will possibly die. Trouble came up over a robbery by the sheriff to a boy for the use of profane language. The sheriff in a large crowd was later accosted by the boy's brother and father and in self defense killed one and mortally injured the other, and in the fusillade of shots the police judge re-

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Makes delicious home-baked foods of maximum quality at minimum cost. Makes home baking pleasant and profitable

## KENTUCKY DUEL CINCINNATI MARKETS

### RESULTS IN TWO DEATHS AND WOUNDING OF FIVE—STRAY BULLET KILLS CITY JUDGE.

### Row Over Woman With a Carnival Company Starts Trouble—Crowd is Stampeded.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Franklin, Ky.—In a pistol duel here City Judge I. H. Goodnight and Will Taylor, 45 years old, were slain, and James Taylor, 25 years old, son of Will Taylor, was fatally wounded, while four others were slightly wounded.

The Clifton Kelly shows, or Carnival Co., have been showing at the fair grounds here for a week, and it was at the conclusion of a performance when the shooting began. James Taylor had an altercation with one of the showmen over a woman, who appealed to Sheriff Robert Gossell for protection. The sheriff threatened the boy's brother and father and in self defense killed one and mortally injured the other, and in the fusillade of shots the police judge re-

acted.

Wheat—No. 1 timothy \$17.50@10, standard timothy \$16.50@17, No. 2 tim-

ber, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@17, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.50@16.50, No. 2 clover \$12.50@13.50.

Rags—No. 2 white 38c, standard white 37@37½c, No. 3 36@36½c, No. 4 white 34@35½c, No. 2 mixed 35@35½c, No. 3 mixed 34@35c, No. 4 mixed 33@34c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.15@1.15, No. 3 red \$1.04@1.15, No. 4 red \$1.04@1.15.

Eggs—Prime flocks 16½c, firsts 15½c, ordinary flocks 14½c, seconds 13½c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy flocks 4 lbs. 15c, 14 lbs. (4 lbs and under) 15c, young stags 12c, old roosters 10c, springers 11 to 1½ lbs. 30@40c, (2 lbs and over) 20@25c; ducks 4 lbs and over 16c, white laders 4 lbs. 13c, turkeys 8 lbs and over 17c, young 15c.

Cattle—Shipper \$7.35@8.25, extra \$8.0@8.40; butcher steers, extra \$8.25, good to choice \$7.50@7.90, common to fair \$5.25@5.25; heifers, extra \$8.25, good to choice \$7.50@8.15, common to fair \$5.25@5.25; cows, extra \$8.75, good to choice \$6.25@6.75, common to fair \$4.25@4.65; cappers \$3.50@4.25.

Bulls—Hudogna \$7@7.50, fat bulls \$7.50@7.75.

Calves—Extra \$7.75@8, fair to good \$7.50, common and large \$5@7.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$9.20@9.25, good to choice packers \$9.60@9.20, stags \$5.20@5.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@6.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@6.50, extra \$6.50, light shippers \$7.85@8.10, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$4.50@7.75.

Clipped Sheep—Extra \$5.50, good to choice \$5@5.40, common to fair \$4@4.75; wool sheep \$4.50@4.60.

Clipped Lambs—Extra \$7.50, good to choice \$7@7.40, common to fair \$6@6.75; wool lambs \$8@8.50; spring lambs \$8@8.10.

### PUBLIC TIRED OF MILITANT TACTICS

London.—The tide was turned on the suffragettes, and Hyde park, heretofore a popular meeting place for the followers of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, probably will not be a Mecca for advocates for the ballot for some time to come. At least the suffragettes had plenty of evidence that the public has tired of the militancy, and only the protection offered by large bodies of police saved the women from the hands of the angry mob.

At first the suffragettes were chased off the esplanade and took refuge in a neighboring house. This was surrounded by howling thousands, who bombarded the place with stones and smashed every window. In defiance of the ban on meeting at Hyde park the Women's Social and Political Union attempted to carry on its propaganda there. Londoners had anticipated that such attempts would be made and 20,000 assembled at the cemetery meeting place.

### MAYOR SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS.

Paris.—Eugene Prosper Pirou, mayor of Gentilly, who was charged with an attempt to murder two aged women near Chantilly some time ago, has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. The motive alleged was robbery. It being claimed that Pirou had lost heavily in speculation on the horse.

### THE LAST CALL

There will be plenty of elbow room at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association which will be held in the City of Louisville on April 30, May 1, 2 and 3. It is expected that at least 5,000 teachers will be present. The Association has been growing in popularity, more teachers have been attending, and greater interest has been manifested each year for the past eight years, until it has become a difficult matter to entertain the Association in the smaller towns of the State. Many teachers have remained away because suitable accommodations could not always be secured. By going to Louisville all teachers who desire to attend can obtain suitable accommodations.

Something like a sensation is expected to develop.

### WORLD NEWS

Continued from First Page

grant the changes demanded in the suffrage laws.

### CHINA ASKS FOR PRAYERS

As showing the progress toward Christian thought in China, the new Government appealed last week to all the Christian organizations there in the country to set aside Sunday, the 27th, as a day of prayer "that China may be guided to a wise solution of the critical problems besetting her."

This action is very pleasing in all mission circles, as it is said that there is no other such example in the history of the world. It is but ten years since the Boxer outrages and the contrasts in conditions are so marked as to be almost unbelievable.

### THE POPE BETTER

The Pope has rallied during the week from his serious illness and is reported to be able to see visitors. He is still troubled with pain in the chest and serious cough at night.

### NUGGETS

"If solid happiness we prize,  
That jewel within our bosoms lies,  
And they are tools who round;  
The world has nothing to bestow;  
From our own selves our joys must flow."

And that dear hut—our home!"

"It is possible to sprout an acorn in a greenhouse, but it is not possible to make an oak grow there."

"A man's diary is a record in youth of his sentiments, in middle age of his actions, in old age of his reflections."

"Who then is free? The wise man